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# Dickinson Law Review

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## TRICKETT HALL

Some ten years have passed since the faculty and students of the Dickinson School of Law began to dream of a new building. Twice during this period the matter was taken up with the alumni by correspondence but the subscriptions so received did not justify proceeding with the erection of the building. It was in July, 1916, that the first step was taken which led to the realization of this hope deferred. Horace B. King, Esq., of Harrisburg, a graduate of the class of 1910, undertook at that time to present the matter personally to all the alumni in Pennsylvania and adjoining states, and to correspond with all alumni living at more distant points. By the first of October sufficient money had been subscribed to warrant the decision to proceed with the project. Plans submitted by R. R. Markley of Harrisburg were adopted and bids solicited. On October 24, 1916, the site at the corner of College and South streets was purchased and a short time thereafter, the contract was let to H. A. Lackey. The site has a frontage on College street of one hundred and sixty-seven feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. The building has a frontage of one hundred and thirty-two feet and a depth of seventy feet. On the north one enjoys the charming vistas of the deer park of the late Johnston Moore and the location is the center of the best residential section of Carlisle. Upon entering the build-

ing one finds himself in a large lobby adorned with the portraits of graduates who have risen to places on the bench. One finds Judge Kephart, Judge S. B. Sadler, Judge Moser, Judge Heck, and Judge Wilson, graduates of Dean Trickett's classes, and Judge Henderson, one of the graduates of the old Reed school. Portraits of other graduates of the early school hang at the foot of large double stairway. Opening from the spacious transverse corridors one finds three private offices, six class rooms and a cloak room. The second floor is devoted to the library and assembly room, each flooded with light from three sides. In the basement, with direct entrance from South Street, is the students' lounging room, hung with pictures of the graduating classes and some alumni now officers in the military service of their country, men fighting for that justice and liberty of which law is the foundation, as witness the school motto: "*Lex Est Fundamentum Justitiae et Libertatis.*"

It had been planned to dedicate the new building in August, 1917, but war conditions delayed delivery of materials and the building was not ready for occupancy till the beginning of the winter term. The dedication had thus been delayed a year, when it was held on August 16th, 1918.

Architecturally, the style of the building is the Georgian of colonial days. Simple and dignified, it inevitably carries the mind back to Independence Hall. Ornamentation is reduced to a minimum. Plans, material and appearance are all simple. It speaks the same great and simple message of him whose name it bears. As he is crowned with the devotion of his disciples, so it wears a crown in its graceful clock tower.

The executive committee of the corporation who deserve the credit for the adoption of this plan, after

conference with the faculty, consisted of Hon. W. F. Sadler, Caleb S. Brinton, Esq., and John L. Shelley, Sr., Esq., but the chief burden of the entire project after the devoted campaign of Mr. King, was borne by the courageous and indefatigable President of the corporation, Judge W. F. Sadler, to whose foresight and initiative the school owes its new birth in 1890.

It has been said that new and enriched environment may lead to degeneracy but that there is no inherent incompatibility between congenial surroundings and high thinking, between efficient equipment and hard work. Already the influence of the new building for good is manifest. It has inspired in the alumni a new spirit of pride in and loyalty to their Alma Mater, and a new enthusiasm in the student body. In all the history of the school no general reunion of the alumni was held. Now there is a demand that such a gathering occur annually in August and an alumni association has been formed to assure that this be done and to guarantee the realization of all future needs of the institution. A shrine has been erected and a new feeling of fraternity among the alumni has been born. Vacant ground still exists adjoining the building on the west and it is hoped that it may be secured for tennis courts and to preserve the light and air now enjoyed on all sides. During the present year the curriculum has been modified to conform with the requirements of the Government for law schools at which units of the Students Army Training Corps have been established and students secure sufficient outdoor exercise in their many hours of military drill, but as the war draws near its end, plans must be made for the future. *Mens sana in corpore sano* is a good motto and the law men should not be dependent upon the college tennis courts.

The formal ceremonies of dedication were held on August 16th, but the building was open for inspection all of the fifteenth and on the evening of that day a smoker was held in the student lounging room. Judge John W. Kephart presided and Hugh R. Miller, '98, led in the singing of the old college songs and the popular war songs. The meeting proved to be as planned, an experience meeting. Old graduates told of humorous incidents of their student days and in their later practice. Among those who responded were Judge Fred B. Moser, of Northumberland County, Judge Albert S. Heck of Potter County, J. Banks Kurtz, ex-District Attorney of Blair County, Anthony T. Walsh, District Attorney of Luzerne County, C. W. A. Rochow, District Attorney of York County, Thomas B. Wilson, District Attorney of McKean County, Wilson D. Rothermel District Attorney of Berks County, George E. Wolf of Cambria County, W. Alfred Valentine, ex-District Attorney of Luzerne County, N. Russell Turner, U. S. Commissioner of Northampton County, District Attorney Chester W. Fetterhoof of Huntingdon County, Daniel R. Reese, general counsel of the D. L. and W. R. R. Co., and Asst. District Attorney Frank P. Benjamin, of Lackawanna County. The speeches were full of kind allusions to the Dean and Judge Sadler and as the Dean had withdrawn as the smoke thickened insistent demands were made for a speech from Judge Sadler. With deep feeling he expressed his pleasure in the return of so many alumni and in their approval of the building erected by their contributions.

On the morning of the sixteenth the first meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the Dickinson School of Law was held in the assembly room. This room and in fact the entire building were profusely decorated with the flags of the allied nations. Formal

addresses were delivered by Judge Kephart and Judge S. B. Sadler. Officers were elected and a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed. A financial statement of the receipts and expenditures involved in the erection of the building was presented. The principal items were as follows:

To R. R. Markley, architect .....	\$ 1,825.00
To H. A. Lackey, buiding contractor .....	40,650.10
To J. Wiener, site of building .....	6,273.75
To York Engineering Co., heating contractor .....	4,587.00
To Miscellaneous .....	3,691.03

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Total .....\$57,026.88

The receipts from alumni and friends were \$35,000 and the corporation contributed about \$10,000, leaving a debt of about \$12,000.

Hon F. B. Moser appealed to those present to subscribe to a fund to liquidate the debt. About fifty men responded and the total of their subscriptions was \$6,640. In the midst of this making of subscriptions the congratulatory telegram printed hereafter was received from San Francisco from Robert Hays Smith, Esq., and his subscription was estimated at \$1,700. Total subscriptions dated August 16th thus amounted to \$8,340, leaving but \$3,660 unprovided for. It was thought that this sum could readily be raised from the large number of alumni who had not been able to attend the dedication.

The committee on nominations, Anthony T. Walsh, chairman, reported the names of John W. Kephart for President of the Association, Robert Hays Smith for Vice President, Joseph P. McKeehan for Secretary and Treasurer, and the following names for members of the Executive Comitte: Hon. Fred B. Moser, '98, Hon. A. S. Heck, '92, Lewis S. Sadler, '96, W. Alfred Valentine, '01, William M. Curry, '94, J. Banks Kurtz, '93, Horace

B. King, '10, Harry F. Kantner, '97, Ruby R. Vale, '99, George E. Wolf, '05, Harvey A. Gross, '03, William A. Jordan, '99, Thomas B. Wilson, '04, Herbert F. Laub, '06, George W. Aubrey, '00, Chester G. Setzer, '05, W. S. Cark, '01, Chester W. Fetterhoof, '10, Henry M. Bruner, '17, and N. T. Keller, '15.

On the afternoon of the sixteenth the formal dedication of the building occurred. Judge F. B. Moser presided. The addresses of Justice Edward J. Fox of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of Dr. George Edward Reed, formerly President of Dickinson College and of Anthony T. Walsh, who presented the service flag, are all printed in full hereafter. "Dick" Gilbert accepted the flag on behalf of the institution and spoke from experience of the sacrifices being made by the men in the service.

One of the most interesting incidents of this occasion was the presentation to Dr. Trickett of a massive mahogany chair, the gift of the alumni of Berks County. The presentation address was made by J. Wilmer Fisher and it was a beautiful tribute to the character of the Dean. The chair, he said, was a token of their love and respect for him. Though Judge Moser ordered the doors locked to prevent the escape of the Dean, he said that out of deference to his well known modesty, he would not call upon him for a speech of acceptance but would take it upon himself to thank the donors for their beautiful gift.

The following letter from George Wharton Pepper, Esq., long the most popular professor in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and now at the head of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety was read. It was addressed to Lewis S. Sadler, Esq., and was as follows:

"I wish that it were possible for me to go with you to Carlisle to be present at the dedication of Trickett Hall. In my absence I wish you would remember me to Dean Trickett and present my felicitations upon an occasion so notable in the annals of legal education.

"Just as the jurisprudence of nations and states is in a large part the work of great judges so our whole legal system has been profoundly influenced by great teachers of law. Minor and Langdell and Dwight and Ames are some among the many who have helped to develop in the classroom qualities which their students afterward placed at the disposal of their fellow citizens in court room and office. To have earned the right to be named with these men as teachers of youth and pillars of justice, means that a man has been endowed with great natural gifts, and that by patient devotion he has consecrated them to the highest uses. This can be said without reserve of William Trickett and those who are causing this hall to be dedicated in his name are paying to our distinguished fellow-citizen a tribute of respect in which all of us would like to join.

Faithfully yours,  
G. W. PEPPER."

After singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the alumni gathered on the steps and the group photograph found herein was taken.

The following telegram was received from Robert Hays Smith on the morning of August 16th:

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1918.

Dean William Trickett,  
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Greetings and congratulations on the dedication of Trickett Hall, larger, finer and more convenient in every way than the old law school building.



Dickinson School of Law is one of the best institutions in the Nation. May she ever maintain her high standards. Numbers of the best young men of this and former generations in the legal profession and in other fields of human endeavor as well, can point with pride to their graduation from the Dickinson School of Law.

If ever the world needed technical schools, the world needs them today. Unlike previous wars, the world war has created problems which to a great extent will devolve upon the legal profession to solve. In all the blood and lust and terror and cruelty that are tearing the earth to pieces, Trickett Hall stands as an evidence of the fact that the one thing to be held is the chance for young men, and it will stand for all time as a monument to the unselfish devotion and the many years of loyalty of the Dean whose name it bears.

Should the alumni and friends subscribe to a fund on this occasion which will liquidate the present indebtedness, you may record my name for such subscription as my original subscription bears to the total sum of all subscriptions heretofore made.

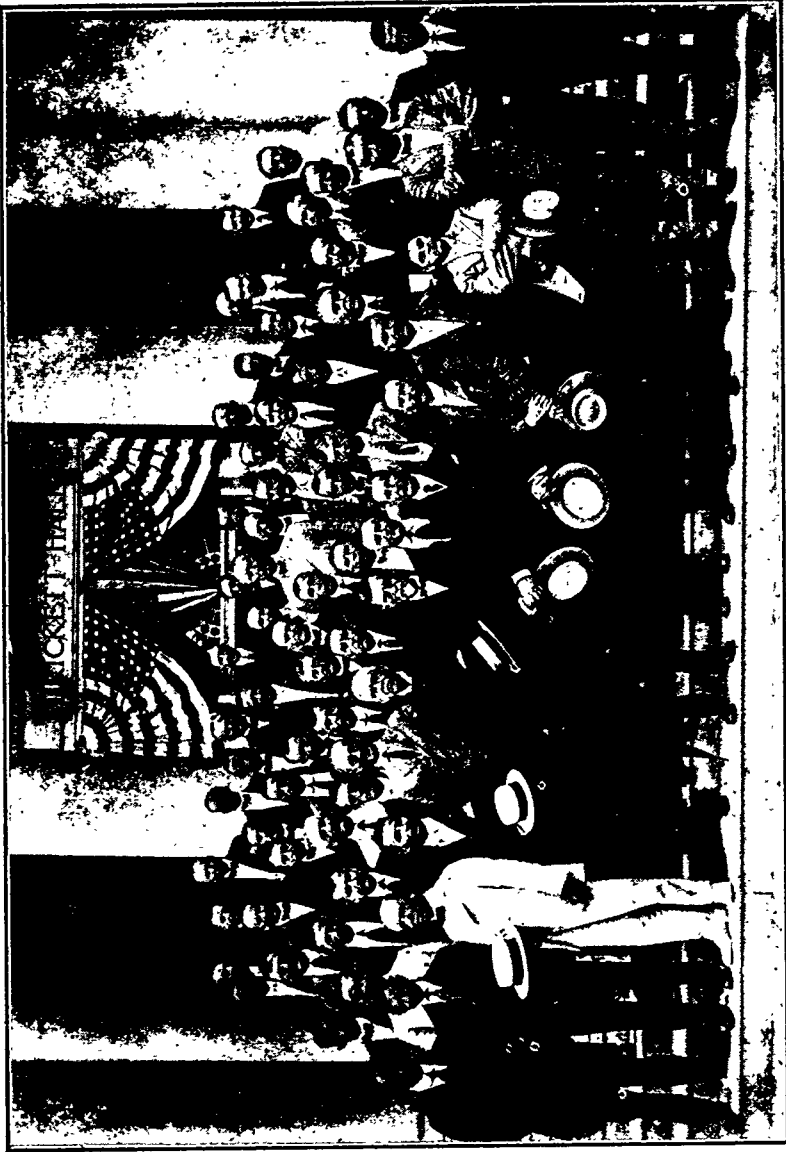
ROBERT HAYS SMITH.

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**ADDRESS OF HON. S. B. SADLER, JUDGE OF THE  
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUMBERLAND  
COUNTY.**

Gentlemen of the Alumni:

As I happen to be a judge, I have been asked to say a few words. Public speaking is, as you know, one of the perquisites of judicial office. We are asked on all occasions, not by reason of supposed oratorical power, or surpassing wisdom, but because it is believed that the audience will out of politeness express appreciation. Sometimes they do—sometimes they don't. Recently I



1918 REUNION

was asked to address a patriotic meeting in the lower end of the county. When I got there I found the only male audience was made up of the litigants on the two sides of a pending case.

I am sure that it is a great pleasure for us to take part in this celebration. From humble beginnings a century ago, this institution has risen to a commanding position, and in the process has made its impress throughout the commonwealth and beyond. And it is but proper that we, who owe to it our legal development, should express our appreciation.

That a school of law should have arisen in this community is not surprising when one looks back at its professional history. One of the first judges of the Supreme Court was our first county judge, Smith, and the second Chief Justice, Edward Shippen, was a member of the local bar. Here lived and died Gibson, Brackenridge, Duncan and Kennedy—three of whom are buried within 100 yards of each other in the old graveyard. To the Supreme Court of the United States the town gave James Wilson, the college Roger B. Taney, while Grier was for a time a resident. The early bench and bar were able and independent. Here we find the first contempt of court case, arising from the effort of the Supreme Court to compel the surrender of a prisoner for trial in Philadelphia.

Here centered some of the most important anti-slavery litigation, of which the McClintock riot and Kaufman damage cases are illustrations—tried by men like Meredith, David Paul Brown and Stevens—and the second of which resulted in a declaration by the State Supreme Court fixing jurisdiction in the fugitive slave cases.

As a result of the spirited contentions of able practitioners, the course of legislation was changed in many ways, notably in the passage of the Act of 1810, subse-

quently repealed, forbidding the citation of English precedents prior to 1776. This was said to be the result of the embarrassment of Judge Hamilton, who had difficulty in understanding the citations of Thomas Duncan, later of the Supreme bench. And the whole system of review of capital cases was altered by the Schoeppe murder case, as a result of which the Act of 1870 was passed, providing for the review of capital cases by the Supreme Court, and the examination of the evidence to determine the presence of the necessary elements to constitute the offense one of first degree.

But you are not interested in local legal history, and I merely call these matters to your attention to show the suitability of the surroundings, when Judge Reed began his short lived experiment. The resurrection of his plan did not come until 1890, since which time the institution has met with increasing success, and sent into the professional world scores of men who have been able to make good, thanks to the habits of industry, application and mental discipline, as well as knowledge of fundamental legal principles, instilled into them here.

Most of us left here without any resources except our brains, and most have been able to use them to advantage, and I think for this reason that there is among the graduates a stronger feeling of appreciation for benefits received than is ordinarily found among the alumni of colleges and universities. Your feeling is given expression by your part in the erection of this building, and you have come back to acknowledge the debt you feel. But I am inclined to believe that there would not be so much interest, or so many here, if at the back of your minds you did not have the feeling that you were paying tribute to something more than your Alma Mater, but to a man whose unselfish life and work has centered here, and who has had a possibly unrecognized but nevertheless potent influence in the

framing of your careers. For me to descant on his learning, or his intellectual force and brilliancy before you would be foolish, as it would be to comment upon his unusual ability to impart his knowledge to those under him. I doubt if any of us in after years have had any regret even for his disciplinary measures. But his influence upon us was not limited to his teachings. The example of a man of stainless integrity, of unremitting industry, a liver of a noble, self-denying life, and a doer of generous deeds, made unconsciously its impress on us all. And I am glad that we have this public opportunity of acknowledging our obligation, and of repaying it as far as it can be repaid, and, on this day and in this way offering our tribute of profound regard and sincere respect. It is most fitting that this building should stand as a permanent monument to him and visualize a real personality—one whom we love and honor, if we did not obey, the Dean.

This building has been erected in a suitable place, in a suitable manner, and has promise of use in continued good service. It will aid in developing and broadening other men, who in turn will go forth to leave their impress in the state, as you have done, and in after years you will be happy in the consciousness that you have had your part in the training of the coming members of that profession, of which we are all so proud.

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#### ADDRESS OF JUSTICE EDWARD J. FOX OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

I feel greatly honored at being invited to speak on this auspicious occasion as it is one in which I have a very great interest. I am especially interested, and have been for a great many years, in the work of legal education. It was my very great pleasure in the early history of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association to be associated with Dean Trickett as a member of the Com-

mittee of Legal Education. Before my elevation to the Supreme Court, I was a member of that most unpopular body, the State Board of Law Examiners, for a long period of years and my interest, therefore, in legal education is a very deep and sincere one. I recognize what splendid work the Dickinson School of Law has done. Both the Law School and Dickinson College have an established place in the history of the nation. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney is a graduate of the law school, and Dickinson also gave to the country James Buchanan, President of the United States, and a long line of distinguished men who have been educated in the law here.

When Dean Trickett wrote me inviting me to come here with the modesty that is thoroughly characteristic of him, he did not indicate in any way that the hall to be dedicated was known as Trickett Hall, but simply wrote me that it was to be the dedication of "a Hall." He did not indicate either just what topic I should treat in my address, but left that entirely to my discretion, and I confess that I am somewhat embarrassed to determine just what should be my thought on this occasion.

I have too recently become a member of the highest appellate court of the state to feel that I am qualified to speak for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, but the limited experience which I have already had upon the Bench indicates to me that the work is most interesting, and at the same time I may say that this experience teaches me that you gentlemen who are members of the Bar should feel that the court wishes to have all the assistance that it can from the members of the Bar. I recall an anecdote told by Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States which, while it illustrates what I mean, perhaps goes further than is necessary. The Chief Justice said that upon one occasion a young lawyer from Virginia was arguing a case in the Supreme Court of the United States and he

was proceeding to state with great precision a number of very elementary principles of law. Finally the Chief Justice interrupted him and said, "Mr. —, do you not think it safe to assume that the members of the Supreme Court of the United States have some knowledge of the elementary principles of law?", when the counsel interrupted and said, "No Sir, that is just the mistake which I made in the lower court."

Before proceeding to discuss what I have in mind, there is one matter in connection with the appellate courts of Pennsylvania to which I would like to refer, and I trust that what I say will not be misunderstood or misinterpreted. The events of the past few weeks have served to draw my attention particularly to this fact, and with the profession so largely represented in this gathering, I feel that it is an opportune time to suggest to them this thought in the hope that they will do what they can to rectify what I believe is a serious misapprehension in the mind of the public. I believe that the ordinary business man and citizen of Pennsylvania has comparatively little interest in the personnel of the appellate courts. When it comes to the election of a local judge they will probably know personally the candidates who are presented and they are sufficiently interested to vote at the election for a local judge. But when the question involved is the election of a judge to the appellate court they do not know the men who are candidates, and they either do not vote at all or vote blindly for the first or last man on the ticket, and content themselves with the discharge of their duties as a citizen in that way. I talked recently with a man who said to me that although he had lived in Easton for ten years he had never registered as a voter, and he seemed completely indifferent not only to the judicial elections but to all elections, and I endeavored to point out to him

how vitally he was interested in the members of the appellate court.

Out of the large number of men convicted of crimes in our court every year there must of necessity be a considerable percentage of innocent men convicted. My friend had never stopped to reflect upon this, and in order to bring the argument home I said to him, "Suppose you are charged with some serious crime, and while the circumstances are such that they indicate your guilt, you know that you are innocent of the crime charged. You are tried in the lower court and you are convicted unjustly. You wish to take every opportunity of setting aside that conviction and you take an appeal to the appellate court. The appellate court is composed of seven judges. Suppose the court divides as to the propriety of the conviction by a vote of four to three. One man therefore determines your fate." I think my friend realized after this presentation of the matter that he was interested in the composition of the appellate court and the citizens of Pennsylvania are all interested and they cannot tell when they will be vitally and personally affected by the decision. I feel, therefore, like urging upon this body of lawyers that they engage in a campaign of education. I venture to say that few business men in Pennsylvania can name the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. The Secretary of the Board of Trade of my home town who is a man of education and intelligence was in my office recently and I asked him if he knew who the Chief Justice was, and he was unable to tell me. And this is not a singular experience but one which I think can be duplicated in any town.

I would like to direct your attention for a few moments, however, to some popular fallacies that exist as to the profession of law and lawyers. That they are fallacies there can be no question, and that a prejudice



does exist in the community against lawyers is equally true. Long ago, Jack Cade exclaimed, "First let us kill all the lawyers," and this simply typifies the sentiment that still exists in large part among the people generally, namely, that lawyers are not to be trusted, and that they are untruthful and that in many ways they are unworthy of confidence. Some years ago a good old lady inquired about a young man just leaving college, and when she was told that he was about to enter the profession of the law, she expressed great surprise and dismay because she was under the impression that he had intended to enter the ministry, and endeavored to sustain her attitude by saying that her father had originally intended to study law and when he was converted to Christianity he found that it was impossible for him to be a lawyer, and then he entered the ministry. I think this impression lies only on the surface, and that really, as lawyers all know, there are constant instances in which the people at large manifest their confidence in the profession.

One of the fallacies is that the term "lawyer" is synonymous to "liar." We all know that this is not true. As long ago as in the Statutes of Edward III, it was a penal offense for any servant to indulge in deceit, and the penalty was a year's imprisonment. In no other profession except the clerical profession is there any vow or oath taken, but when the lawyer begins his practice, he swears not only to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania but also that "he will use no falsehood and that he will delay no man's cause for malice or lucre." I have had a long experience at the Bar and I am glad to say that in that long experience I have encountered comparatively few instances in which a lawyer's word could not be absolutely depended upon. It is the constant practice of the courts to recognize the unsworn statement of a

lawyer as absolute verity. One of the reasons which perhaps gives rise to this impression is the fact that in the trial of cases the lawyer is engaged in an attempt to elicit the truth, and instead of recognizing this fact, the public believes that the effort is made to obscure or hide the truth and to bring out only facts that will assist the particular litigant. I believe that most witnesses on the stand intend to tell the truth, and yet in a great many instances, without intending to do so, they are guilty of perverting and distorting the truth to a very great extent. This is due to the fact that a witness is obliged to exercise not only his memory but his powers of observation. We all know how fallacious human memory is, but I think we do not all appreciate fully how little we exercise our powers of observation. Did you ever make the experiment of walking by a show window in a department store, noticing the articles in the window and then determining after you left how many of them you can write down or call to memory? This simply illustrates the fact that we are all of us prone to make inaccurate observations and the result is that when it becomes a matter of testimony in court, it is difficult to give accurate testimony because of the lack of accurate observation. The art of examination and of cross-examination, if I may so speak, is a perfectly legitimate method to use for the purpose of eliciting the truth. It may aid the honest witness by developing his knowledge, and it is equally true that the dishonest witness ought to be exposed. I recall an instance that occurred in the trial of a case in our local courts when Judge Scott was the cross examiner. A witness was undertaking to tell that he had delivered a certain number of loads of wood, and he gave the days and dates on which the deliveries had been made. Judge Scott, with an account book in his hand, induced this witness who was not frank and truthful, to testify that

he had delivered the wood on a large number of days when there had been no actual deliveries and the witness was misled simply because he believed that the entries were made in the book which Judge Scott held in his hands. There were no such entries and the witness was completely discredited when Judge Scott came to make his address to the jury.

Another fallacy with regard to our profession is that a lawyer is constantly defending people whom he knows to be guilty and that this is discreditable. I have not been in the criminal courts for a good many years so far as the active trial of cases is concerned, but I have kept in close touch with them and I think I know whereof I speak when I say that so far as my experience goes it is a very rare experience for a lawyer to know that a client is actually guilty of a crime, and when he does discover this he usually advises that the client shall plead guilty. There is nothing discreditable in using your knowledge of the law and your skill as a practitioner in defending a man who is accused of crime. There is always a possibility that he may be innocent and it is his constitutional privilege to be defended by one who is learned in the law and there should be no criticism for this reason. In the trial of Queen Caroline, Lord Brougham thus states his conception of his duty to the client," "I once took occasion to remind your Lordships, which was unnecessary, but there are many whom it may be needful to remind, that an advocate by the sacred duty which he owes to his client, knows in the discharge of that office but one person in the world, - that client and none other. To save that client by all expedient means, to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others, and among others to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the distraction which he may bring upon any

other, nay, separating even the duty of a patriot from those of an Advocate. He must go on reckless of consequence if his fate it should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection."

This is perhaps an exaggerated statement of the duty which a lawyer owes to his client, and indeed Lord Brougham subsequently confessed that the statement which was made was partially for the influence which he hoped it would exercise upon the King, but, nevertheless, the real basis of the relation which all lawyers sustain to clients is contained in this excerpt.

Another fallacy is that lawyers are not to be trusted. It is constantly exemplified in our practice that our clients and the people generally do not really feel in this way. A client will confide in his counsel the most sacred family secrets which he would not divulge to any other person. He will commit his interests wholly and absolutely to the care and custody of his counsel in a way that exhibits the greatest possible confidence. He will deposit securities that he would not leave with the banker under similar circumstances without the most careful receipts. If you will pardon a personal illustration, I recall that some years ago I was engaged in a litigation with reference to a divorce in New York where, in order to effect a settlement, it became necessary for my client and his wife, who were the parties to the divorce proceedings, to make a conveyance of a large amount of real estate to me. The deeds were executed and to my amazement when I proposed that I should give some indication of the fact that I held this property only in trust, my client demurred and said that it was totally unnecessary. Of course I was unwilling to permit the matter to stand in that way, but it exemplified the thought that I have in mind that our clients are constantly entrusting to our care substantial interests with

absolute confidence that their trust will not be abused.

Again there is the popular idea that lawyers are not a hardworking profession, that their money is made easily and that they grossly overcharge for their services. There are so many practicing lawyers here present today that it seems idle to say that this is a fallacy. The work of the legal profession is most exacting and onerous. The constant multiplication of reports is one item alone that illustrates the immense amount of labor involving in keeping up with the work of the profession. We have almost 260 volumes of Pennsylvania State Reports and a large number of Superior Court reports, not to mention the United States Reports, and the reports of other states to which resort must constantly be had in aid of the successful work of the practicing lawyer. A lawyer's work is never done. He may be engaged in the trial of a case during the entire day and perhaps nervously and physically exhausted from the work and yet he must go to his office and prepare for the continuance of the work of the next day by unremitting toil, industry and study. The compensation which he receives for work of this kind is not excessive and is often inadequate, and it has been my experience that most lawyers are absolutely honest and fair in their endeavors to make the charges proper and satisfactory.

I have thus briefly indicated some fallacies that obtain as to our profession. The legal profession is a glorious one and we must see to it that there is nothing done that will tend in the slightest degree to tarnish it or take away the lustre to which it is properly entitled. I am very glad to participate in the ceremonies attending upon the dedication of this Hall to Dean Trickett, and think that it is fitting that the Hall should be so named. Dean Trickett can well exclaim "*exegi monumentum aere perennius.*" He has indeed erected a

monument more lasting than bronze in the hearts of men who have gone out from this splendid school of law. You who have sat there at the feet of this Gamaliel have enjoyed a rare privilege and which I can well see you all prize most highly. If we wish to keep the lustre of our profession untarnished, may all of us, both you and I, mould our professional lives upon this life of the great teacher here who is so eminent and so justly distinguished in the world of legal education as a Master in the profession.

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**ADDRESS OF DR. GEORGE EDWARD REED, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF DICKINSON COLLEGE AND OF THE DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW**

Mr. Chairman, Dean Trickett, Alumni of the School, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Invited by the distinguished Dean of the School to be present at the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Dickinson School of Law, together with the dedication of the superb building, one of the finest in the land—in which we are now assembled, to the purpose for which it was designed, and to make a brief address, I very gladly consented, both because of my high regard for Dean Trickett and my deep interest for many years in the building up and success of the school.

The accomplished lawyer and jurist—Mr. Justice Fox, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in opening his address, stated that the Dean of the School had suggested to him a brief address.

The Dean's invitation to me was much more specific, namely, that I should speak about fifteen minutes. In urging this time limitation I am confident he had a vivid memory of the twenty-two interminable baccalaureates to which for twenty-two years he wear-

ily but patiently listened and so desired to forestall a similar catastrophe on this auspicious occasion. I will, therefore, endeavor not to overtax your patience by any extended remarks. In his invitation the excellent Dean was kind enough to refer in flattering terms to the really unimportant part I was enabled to play in the founding of the school and in subsequent years as President of the Board of Incorporators.

That part, as I have said, was really of little moment. My duty was to preside at the meetings of the Incorporators, make the annual address at the annual opening of the school, present the diplomas on Commencement days and once a year give a reception to the members of the Senior Class.

The annual address, I may say, was eventually given up, much to the relief of the Faculty and the older students, each of whom because of frequent iteration could easily have given the address from memory.

I remember, too, that I used to give lectures to the boys on the Art of Public Speaking, but these also were soon discontinued, the students convinced that they knew as much about public speaking as the instructor himself, a perfectly justifiable conclusion on their part. In short I was simply the "show man" of the school, doing a kind of work upon which the Dean, with his usual modesty, positively refused to enter.

In the success of the school, however, I had the deepest interest, laboring to build up its numbers as earnestly as I did for the College of which I was also president.

It is for this reason that today I am glad to be here to join in congratulations to the Dean and his coadjutors on the splendid success of the school under his direction, and upon the completion of the stately structure bearing his honored name, and which for gen-

erations to come will perpetuate the memory of his life and labors.

Speaking historically, a Department of Law in connection with Dickinson College is one of the traditions of the venerable institution. Early in the last century, at a time when there were but two or three Schools of Law in the country, a department of Law was established here, under the direction of the Hon. Judge Reed, at that time President-Judge of the Cumberland County Courts, and for a number of years was maintained under his able supervision.

On the decease of Judge Reed, Judge Graham, also President-Judge, assumed the charge of the department and continued the chair until his decease in 1882, when the department was discontinued. During this period many men afterward eminent as jurists and in public life, were graduated from the school, among them the Honorable Andrew G. Curtin, the great War-Governor of Pennsylvania; the Honorable N. B. Smithers of Delaware; Honorable Charles B. Lore, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, and many more eminent in the legal profession.

With this tradition of law running back for many years it was but natural that many should desire that once again the department of Law should be revived, and in 1889-90, the project began to assume definite form.

The difficulties, however, in the way were many and great. In the first place there was no building available for the purpose, and further there was no money.

Yale College, afterward Yale University, was, as you will remember, started on a foundation of twelve volumes, the contribution of a number of poverty-stricken clergymen of Connecticut, but here there was not even a volume of Law save the volumes on the



shelves of Dr. Trickett, afterward Dean of the School.

But if material resources were wanting courage and resolution were not, and the determination was reached to establish, not a department of Law, as in the olden time, but a distinct school of Law, with its own Board of Incorporators, and a faculty of its own as well.

Fortunately for the fortunes of the school, there was residing in Carlisle a man, of large experience in educational work, of extensive practice as a lawyer, already eminent as an authority in legal literature, and, potentially, as I thought the ablest teacher of Law in the whole land, namely, Dr. William Trickett, the man whom we honor today, and of whom this splendid structure is the outstanding memorial.

With such a man available the law school had one asset, at least, of incalculable value.

The trustees of the College were pleased to grant the use of an abandoned church building in its possession, and through the generosity of William C. Allison, the wealthy car-builder of Philadelphia, this building was reconstructed, fitted with steam-heating apparatus, and with the necessary furnishment and for twenty-eight years continued to be the home of the school.

Here, in passing, mention should be made of the great services rendered the School, both at the outset of its history, and ever since, by the Honorable Wilbur F. Sadler, then president Judge of the County and now in honorable retirement.

Always the unwavering friend of the institution, to him more than to any other man, save Dean Trickett, is due the signal successes that have been achieved and it is not too much to say that but for him, his courage and enthusiasm, together with the generous aid of many more, this stately building would not be standing here today.

It should also be borne in mind that while the school of Law owes much of its success to the untiring labors and great sacrifice of Dr. William Trickett, Dean, great credit is also due the able corps of instructors.

The Honorable Sylvester B. Sadler, now president-Judge, J. M. Weakley, familiarly known as "Senator" Weakley, Judge M. W. Jacobs of the Harrisburg bar, Joseph P. McKeehan, Esq., Frank B. Sellers, Esq., Prof. W. H. Hitchler, Frederic C. Woodward, now Dean of the School of Law of the University of Chicago, and others of eminent ability, associated with him in the work of the school.

But whatever credit is due these worthy gentlemen for their valuable services it yet remains true that the one man to whom the school owes most of its distinction it has gained, is the modest gentleman who at this moment is seated over yonder by the open door to the end that should any words of personal eulogy be spoken on this occasion he might have a convenient escape from observation.

Mr. Justice Fox of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the eloquent address to which you have just listened, paid high tribute to the thorough work done in the School, in mentioning the fact that among the many graduates of Schools of Law, and from private offices, coming before that august tribunal for final examination as to their fitness for admission to the bar, few, if any, stood higher in examination, or more successfully passed the final ordeal than the graduates of the Dickinson School of Law—a statement that speaks volumes for the thoroughness of the instruction here given.

Surely no one acquainted with Dr. Trickett, no one familiar with his high ideals, his exacting methods,

Note—Professor Woodward is now a Major Judge Advocate, U. S. A., and Professor Hitchler is a Lieutenant of Infantry.

the example of his own indomitable industry, could have expected any other result.

This School of Law has been from the outset a working School. It has never tolerated loafers. It has offered no easy courses. If any man came here with the expectation of getting through with a minimum of labor and a maximum of ease he was soon undeceived. The Alumni here gathered today remember full well the iron rule which forbade entrance to his recitation room of any student if but a half minute late. Men simply had to be prompt, had to do the work laid out, or face the ordeal of a private meeting with the Dean in his office, an ordeal which every student endeavored to avoid.

And yet strict as was the Dean with respect to all requirements and all obligations I have yet to find an Alumnus of the School who has had any but good words to say of the patience, kindness of heart, and depth of personal interest, ever characteristic of the honored head of the institution.

Twenty-eight years do not form a long period in the history of a school, and yet within the compass of these brief years more than six hundred men have been graduated from its halls, the majority of whom today are in active practice of their profession.

Of the six hundred one is at present on the Superior Court bench of the State, Mr. Justice Kephart, while at least three more, Sylvester B. Sadler, Frederick B. Moser and Albert S. Heck are serving as president Judges of their respective counties. Others have attained to conspicuous positions in public life, while many more are among the rising lawyers of the State.

It is also a matter of special pride, that of the six hundred graduates of the School more than one hundred and forty-three have nobly responded to the call of the country, and now on the battle-scarred plains of France,

or in the camps at home, stand ready to pay to a great and holy cause the last full measure of devotion—the devotion of their lives to the end “that government of the people, by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth.”

It is also a cause of special gratification that through the erection of the stately building in which we are now assembled, the future of the School of Law has been guaranteed.

In recent years many have speculated upon what would be likely to happen, should Dean Trickett pass away, or be compelled by the infirmities of years to cease from his useful labors.

These speculations are now matters of the past. This building, erected largely through the generosity of its young alumni, guarantees the future of the School. The men who erected this structure will never allow the school to fail.

Dr. Trickett may in time go the way of all the earth but the School will go on. He is, however, still essentially a young man, and this for the ladies—as “eligible” as ever. But even should the Standard bearer fall other men will take up his task and the school will go on. In time it will be amply endowed. The alumni will not suffer it to want for the necessary resources.

In the past, even without endowment, it has never failed to pay its way. At the annual meetings a favorable balance was always reported, a thing seldom known in the history of the majority of similar institutions.

Trickett Hall will never fail, never close its doors.

Alumni and friends will see to that. Long live Trickett Hall!

Long live the noble body of loyal sons who by their generous giving have made possible the noble building which for a hundred years and more will continue to be the home of the Dickinson School of Law.

**ADDRESS OF ANTHONY T. WALSH, '03**

We join today in doing honor to the graduates and undergraduates of this institution, brave men who have gone forth to lay down their lives, if needs be, that this republic may emerge triumphant from the cruel conflict in which she is now engaged. To honor these men, loyal women of this town have prepared for presentation to the Law School and faculty this service flag. To me is entrusted the responsibility of this presentation, a responsibility in the performance of which it becomes necessary for me to say a few words concerning the men whom we thus honor and to the principles and objects involved in the war which they and millions of others are now fighting.

The need for a statement of these principles and objects at this time does not exist. The clear and stirring statements made by our President on the platform and in the press from the very moment that war with the present enemy became imminent and the campaigns of education conducted by our Government in the raising of funds for the conduct of the war have made them as familiar to the people of this nation as household words.

They are the same principles that were involved in every war fought by this Republic. Men of this nation from the Revolutionary War until now have dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of these principles. The War of the Revolution, the war which resulted in the establishment of our nation, brought forth the principle that men are born free and equal. That the citizens of this new nation might enjoy the freedom of the seas, the War of 1812 was fought. Later, when the people of this Republic sympathized with the people of Mexico in their

struggle for freedom, we became involved with Mexico. The titantic struggle of the Civil War, the struggle which almost resulted in the destruction of the Republic involved the liberties of a million black men, living within the limits of these United States. Twenty years ago, the people of Cuba turned their weary eyes to the people of this nation for assistance in their struggle for the establishment of that form of government which made our nation so powerful and which called to our shores the oppressed people of the world. To set up this form of government in Cuba, it became necessary to engage in conflict with Spain.

And now, after exhausting every effort consistent with national honor, we find ourselves involved in the greatest war of all times for the vindication and maintenance of the same principles that were involved in every battle wherein Americans, representing this Republic, have borne arms.

This service flag and the flag of our country both represent these principles. This service flag represents also the brave men whom we honor today, men some of whom stand today in the war flung trenches of France and Flanders hip deep in muck and mud, gazing into the mouths of the guns of a relentless enemy, so close to eternity that perhaps before tomorrow's sun floods the eastern sky, some of them will find themselves in eternity with the millions of souls who have preceded them into that mysterious world.

It represents the modest mothers of these men, loyal and loving women, who sit today in their quiet homes resigned to the tragedy that at any moment may enter their lives and destroy forever the happiness they knew before the departure of their brave sons. It represents young wives, who will gaze wild-eyed at tomorrow's paper lest the cold print will impart to them in-

formation that will wrench their hearts. And finally, good friends, it represents the loyal women of this town who have thus indicated their devotion to their country and their desire to serve in this time of need.

The men whom we honor today will have fought in vain unless we who by reason of infirmities or obligations are precluded from this struggle make whatever contributions we can to our Government. That all of you have made some contribution 'tis true. Some of you have given the most precious things in your lives—your sons. Some of you have given of your wealth. And all of you have, I hope, given of your loyalty. But whether you have given your sons, your money or your loyalty, you must learn to give again. Our Government can turn only to the people of this Republic for aid in the winning of this war. It asks and has the right to ask that we give and give and give and then give and give and give again. For never within the lives of most of this audience has our Government, before our entrance into this war, asked of the people the character of aid now so badly needed. And never was a war waged from more unselfish motives than the motive which impelled our entrance into this one. "We fight without rancor and selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free people," said our President in his famous War Message of April 2, 1917.

That the service of the men whom we honor today, that the devotion of the loyal women who made this presentation possible and that the contributions that you have made, and will continue to make, shall not be in vain, is the determination of our leaders. Hear what our President in a recent talk as to the determination to conduct this war to a successful finish said:

"Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when

every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

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### THE LAW SCHOOL IN WAR TIME

On October 1st, 1918, a unit of the Students Army Training Corps was established at Dickinson. It contains about two hundred and twenty-five men and about one-fifth of this number are law men. Professor Walter H. Hitchler, of the law faculty, took the Plattsburg course last summer and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was at once sent to Dickinson to assist Lieutenant Frank W. Furby, Commanding Officer of the unit. The following officers are also here in charge of the four companies of the unit: Second Lieutenant Reuben H. Sawyer, Second Lieutenant Walter M. Hall, Second Lieutenant John L. Sample, and Second Lieutenant Dan L. Dunkle.

The normal course of instruction in the law school has been greatly modified to make it conform with the course prescribed by the Committee on Education of the War Department. All students in the S. A. T. C. have fourteen hours of recitations and twenty-eight hours of supervised study per week. Of the fourteen hours of recitation, eight are devoted to subjects prescribed by the War Department, as follows: three to Military Law, three to War Issues and two to International Law. The War Issues Course is devoted to a study of the causes of the war and our aims in entering it. The class in Military Law is studying the Manual for Courts Martial. Professor Hutton is teaching War Issues, Professor



McKeehan Military Law and Professor Lyman, International Law. First year men also take the usual courses in Contracts and Torts and three hours per week is devoted to each subject. Men in the unit who have had these subjects are taking Constitutional Law. Partnership and Bankruptcy. For the benefit of men not in the corps who desired to complete the usual law course with a view to graduation, courses are given in Corporations and Practice. All men in the corps are occupied several hours per day in drilling and in practical work of a military character. Strict military discipline is maintained. Classes march to and from recitations in formation and every man must be present or accounted for. The law men of the unit are divided into two sections and all study is in supervised study halls.

On October 27th the men appeared in new uniforms and as the sentinels march with guns on their shoulders, maintaining the quarantine, the campus has every appearance of a military post. Old East and West College are the barracks. South College is a hospital and Conway Hall is the Mess Hall. During the epidemic sixty men were effected but there were no fatalities, an extraordinary record for which the commanding officer and Captain Hefflon, head medical officer at the new army hospital, deserve the credit. The old Carlisle Indian School has passed into history and this old army post is now a military hospital. Improvements are being made which will cost at least a half million dollars.

When unfurled on August 16th the honor flag of the Law School contained 143 blue stars. Of these one is now gold. JOHN WILEY DAY, '10, was wounded on July 15th while leading his machine gun company into action somewhere in France. On September 9th he succumbed to his wounds. His classmates will remember him as a quiet gentleman and an earnest student.

He was a member of the bar of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and he had attained a high place among its junior members. He was a Delta Chi.

All the houses of the law fraternities have been closed. The intensive military training and military discipline leaves no time for fraternity meetings or for social activities. The few fraternity men still on the ground have had to rely upon the alumni to meet the financial obligations of the chapters, to "keep the home fires burning" till the boys come home.

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#### ALUMNI PRESENT AT REUNION

J. O. Adamson, '02, Mahanoy City.  
Jasper Alexander, '01, Carlisle.  
Charles A. Ambrose, '09, Mt. Carmel.  
George W. Aubrey, '00, Allentown.  
T. Preston Badger, '12, Scranton.  
E. E. Barnitz, '11, Carlisle.  
Frank P. Benjamin, '04, Scranton.  
Herman Berg, Jr., '96, Carlisle.  
Richard L. Bigelow, '08, Hazleton.  
John H. Bonin, '17, Hazleton.  
Frank C. Bosler, '96, Carlisle.  
Addison M. Bowman, '06, Carlisle.  
William B. Boyd, '97, Steelton.  
Daniel E. Brennan, '11, Bridgeport, Conn.  
C. S. Brinton, '95, Carlisle.  
Henry M. Bruner, '17, Columbia.  
William H. Burd, '13, Johnstown.  
G. J. Cannon, ex-'03, Hazleton.  
A. R. Chase, '09, Clearfield.  
D. Lloyd Claycomb, '03, Altoona.  
Thomas A. Donahoe, '02, Scranton.  
Paul M. Dzwonczyk, '14, Scranton.  
A. L. Edwards, '12, Osceola Mills.

Elmer W. Ehler, '05, Harrisburg.  
William E. Elmes, '02, Berwick.  
Mathew Eskovitz, '20, Akron, Ohio.  
John D. Faller, '09, Carlisle.  
Chester D. Fetterhoof, '10, Huntingdon.  
J. Wilmer Fisher, '96, Reading.  
Joseph E. Fleitz, '04, Wilkes-Barre.  
Frederick B. Gerber, '03, York.  
Lewis W. Gerhardt, '12, Hazleton.  
R. N. Gilbert, '11, Tyrone.  
J. Mal Gillespie, '04, Shamokin.  
J. M. Goodyear, '19, Carlisle.  
Harvey A. Gross, '03, York.  
William A. Gunter, '15, Frostburg, Md.  
C. H. Harman, '18, Youngwood.  
James G. Hatz, '08, Harrisburg.  
Hon. A. S. Heck, '92, Coudersport.  
L. Floyd Hess, '01, Boiling Springs.  
W. L. Hibbs, '09, Cresson.  
William F. Housman, '11, Steelton.  
J. Howard Jacobs, '04, Reading.  
John W. Jacobs, '05, Harrisburg.  
John R. Jackson, '11, McConnellsburg.  
William A. Jordan, '99, Pittsburgh.  
H. F. Kantner, '97, Reading.  
Hon. John W. Kephart, '94, Ebensburg.  
Horace B. King, '10, Harrisburg.  
J. Banks Kurtz, '93, Altoona.  
John Kopyscianski, '09, Shamokin.  
Herbert F. Laub, '06, Easton.  
Thomas K. Leidy, '97, Reading.  
J. Harvey Line, '98, Carlisle.  
D. Edward Long, '99, Chambersburg.  
H. Robert Mays, '02, Reading.  
Joseph P. McKeehan, '02, Carlisle.

Q. T. Mickey, '93, Shippensburg.  
Anthony J. Miller, '18, Scranton.  
Hugh R. Miller, '98, Carlisle.  
Ray B. Miller, '03, New Cumberland.  
Hon. F. B. Moser, '98, Shamokin.  
Philip S. Moyer, '10, Harrisburg.  
John T. Omsted, '09, Harrisburg.  
J. S. Omwake, '96, Shippensburg.  
George L. Reed, '07, Harrisburg.  
Jacob H. Reiff, '95, New Cumberland.  
Daniel R. Reese, '99, Scranton.  
J. Newton Rhoads, ex-'92, Reading.  
C. W. Albert Rochow, '96, York.  
Hyman Rockmaker, '16, Allentown.  
Wilson S. Rothermel, '00, Reading.  
L. S. Sadler, '96, Carlisle.  
Hon. S. B. Sadler, '98, Carlisle.  
C. A. Shambaugh, '99, Carlisle.  
E. W. Shoemaker, '94, Shenandoah.  
Harry M. Showalter, '06, Lewisburg.  
Paul G. Smith, ex-'07, Harrisburg.  
C. M. Stauffer, '03, Loysville.  
Harvey H. Steckel, '14, Allentown.  
N. R. Turner, '02, Easton.  
Charles N. Ulrich, '09, Catasauqua.  
Anthony T. Walsh, '03, Pittston.  
J. P. Wanner, '10, Reading.  
Isaac Wingert, '97, Chambersburg.  
George E. Wolf, '05, Johnstown.  
W. Alfred Valentine, '01, Wikes-Barre.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BUILDING FUND MADE  
AUGUST 16, 1918.

J. C. Adamson, '02, Mahanoy City, Pa. ....	\$ 50.00
George W. Aubrey, '00, Allenown, Pa. ....	200.00
F. P. Badger, '12, Scranton, Pa. ....	15.00
Frank P. Benjamin, '04, Scranton, Pa. ....	325.00
William W. Burd, '13, Johnstown, Pa. ....	25.00
Henry M. Bruner, '17, Columbia, Pa. ....	25.00
Thomas A. Donahoe, '02, Scranton, Pa. ....	100.00
Paul M. Dzwonchyk, '14, Scranton, Pa. ....	50.00
A. L. Edwards, '12, Osceola Mills, Pa. ....	25.00
John D. Fallor, '09, Carlisle, Pa. ....	50.00
J. Wilmer Fisher, '96, Reading, Pa. ....	200.00
Joseph E. Fleitz, '04, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ....	100.00
Frederick B. Gerber, '03, York, Pa. ....	50.00
R. H. Gilbert, '11, Tyrone, Pa. ....	100.00
J. Mal Gillespie, '04, Shamokin, Pa. ....	25.00
William A. Gunter, '15, Frostburg, Md. ....	100.00
Hon. A. S. Heck, '92, Coudersport, Pa. ....	200.00
F. J. Helriegel, ex-'03, Scranton, Pa. ....	100.00
Jas. G. Hatz, '08, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	300.00
John A. Herman, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	25.00
L. Floyd Hess, '01, Boiling Springs, Pa. ....	125.00
W. L. Hibbs, '09, Cresson, Pa. ....	25.00
John W. Jacobs, '05, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	50.00
Harry F. Kantner, '97, Reading, Pa. ....	250.00
Hon. John W. Kephart, '94, Ebensburg, Pa. ....	350.00
J. Banks Kurtz, '93, Altoona, Pa. ....	250.00
D. Edward Long, '99, Chambersburg, Pa. ....	175.00
H. Robert Mays, '02, Reading, Pa. ....	50.00
J. P. McKeegan, '02, Carlisle, Pa. ....	100.00
Q. T. Mickey, '93, Shippensburg, Pa. ....	50.00
Hon. F. B. Moser, '98, Shamokin, Pa. ....	275.00
Philip S. Moyer, '10, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	50.00
John T. Olmsted, '09, Harrisburg, Pa. ....	100.00
J. S. Omwake, '96, Shippensburg, Pa. ....	50.00

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George L. Reed, '07, Harrisburg, Pa.....	25.00
Daniel R. Reese, '99, Scranton, Pa.....	225.00
J. M. Rhey, '96, Carlisle, Pa.....	25.00
Hyman Rockmaker, '16, Allentown, Pa.....	125.00
Wilson S. Rothermel, '00, Reading, Pa.....	50.00
L. S. Sader, '96, Carlisle, Pa.....	1,000.00
Hon. S. B. Sadler, '98, Carlisle, Pa.....	525.00
Hon. W. F. Sadler, Carlisle, Pa.....	25.00
Edward W. Shoemaker, '94, Shenandoah, Pa....	100.00
H. M. Showalter, '06, Lewistown, Pa.....	25.00
Paul G. Smith, ex-'07, Harrisburg, Pa.....	50.00
Harvey H. Steckel, '14, Allentown, Pa.....	50.00
Charles N. Ulrich, '09, Catasauqua, Pa.....	100.00
Anthony T. Walsh, '03, Pittston, Pa.....	100.00
John P. Wanner, '10, Reading, Pa.....	50.00
Thomas B. Wilson, '03, Bradford, Pa.....	100.00
George E. Wolf, '05, Johnstown, Pa.....	200.00